

# The Hong Kong

# Daily Press.

NO. 8486

五十八年正月八日

日光正月八日

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1883.

三月四日

三月四日

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

## INTIMATIONS.

ARRIVALS.

March 3, AMOY, British str., 814, D'Esseville, Shanghai 27th Feb., General STEENSEN & Co.

March 3, ACHOO, British bark, 450, W. Berker, Haiphong 19th February, Ballast.

March 3, INGRADAN, German steamer, 805, T. B. Mersmann, Nagasaki 25th February, Coal.—H. J. H. TRIPP.

March 3, YORKSHIRE, British steamer, 1,488, C. J. H. ARDILL, Hamburg 11th December, and Singapore 22nd February, General RUSSELL & Co.

March 3, REPUBLIC, American ship, 1,293, J. H. Holmes, Newcastle (N.S.W.) 4th Jan., Coal.—RUSSELL & Co.

March 3, CLAXMORE, British steamer, 1,696, W. A. Gilard, Nagasaki 26th February, Coal.—RUSSELL & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE

3RD MARCH

Glenearn, British str., for Singapore. Signal, German str., for Hoihow. Anatolia, British str., for Haiphong. San Pablo, Amer. str., for Yokohama. Alberto, German str., for Hoihow. Douglas, British str., for Swatow. Picton, German str., for Chusan.

## DEPARTURES.

March 3, NAM-VIAN, British str., for Haiphong.

March 3, GLENMORE, British steamer, for Singapore.

March 3, GLENNAIRN, British str., for London.

March 3, SAN PABLO, Amer. str., for San Francisco.

March 3, BELLEROPHON, British str., for Amy.

March 3, LYDIA, German str., for Yokohama.

March 3, BONHAR, British str., for Europe.

March 3, AMOY, British str., for Whampoa.

March 3, WANDERER, British g.b., for a cruise.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Yorkshire str., from Hamburg, &c.—71 Chinese from Singapore.

For Royalist, ship, from Newcastle (N.S.W.)—Mrs. Holmes.

## DEPARTED.

For Fingal, str., for Shanghai.—Messrs. Pond, Rutledge, and Roch.

For San Francisco, str., for Yokohama.—1 Europer.

For San Francisco, str., for Europe.

For 5th & 6th, str., for Chusan.

## REMOVED.

For Yorkshire str., from Hamburg, &c.—71 Chinese from Singapore.

## ARRIVED.

For Yorkshire str., from Hamburg, &c.—71 Chinese from Singapore.

## DEPARTED.

For Fingal, str., for Yokohama.—From Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Chance, Messrs. McQueen and W. McQueen.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Claymore* reports left Nagasaki on the 26th February, and had fresh Northerly wind for the first part, moderate and fair weather for the latter part.

The British steamer *Amoy* reports left Shanghai on the 27th February, and experienced moderate breeze and fine weather throughout. Passed four French men-of-war off Hesuan Islands on the 28th February, standing North.

The British steamer *Yo* reports left Hong Kong on the 11th December, and Singapore on the 22nd February, *Yo* leaving Singapore had fresh N.E. monsoon for 5 days, then to port fine weather and moderate winds and sea.

## NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

February 27TH ARRIVALS.

7. Hidemori Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

8. Castillo, British str., from Kobe.

9. Kamtschatka, Russ. str., from Kobe.

10. Chitose Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.

11. Ingraham, German str., from Yokohama.

12. Chico Babyan, British str., from Shanghai.

13. Iago, German str., from Shanghai.

14. Shiro Maru, Jap. str., from Otaru.

15. Nagoya Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.

16. Gontai Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

17. Tamura Maru, Jap. str., from Korea.

18. Weller, British str., from Shanghai.

19. Wawer, British str., from Ningpo.

20. Ago, German str., from Kobe.

21. Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.

February 28TH DEPARTURES.

7. Nierstan, German str., for Shanghai.

8. Aguirre, British str., for Chusan.

9. Chingay, British str., for Kobe.

10. Hidemori Maru, Jap. str., for Kuchinotan.

11. Chitose Maru, Jap. str., for Korea.

12. Kamtschatka, Russ. str., for Hong Kong.

13. Thibet, British str., for Hong Kong.

14. Teheran, British str., for Kobe.

15. Ingraham, German str., for Yokohama.

16. Castillo, British str., for Hong Kong.

17. Chitose Maru, Japanese bark, for Kobe.

18. Aguirre, British str., for Chusan.

19. Weller, British str., for Shanghai.

20. Ago, German steamer, for Shanghai.

21. Dora Tully, British str., for Hong Kong.

22. Clara Babyan, British str., for Amy.

23. Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

24. VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)

Thierry, ... New York, ... Oct. 24.

Biruland Wood, ... Penang, ... Nov. 1.

New City, ... New York, ... Nov. 12.

Hindostan, ... Ceylon, ... Nov. 13.

H.M.S. A. M. M. Plymouth, ... Nov. 19.

J. V. Troop, ... New York, ... Nov. 25.

W. ... ... ... ... Nov. 26.

D. ... ... ... ... Nov. 27.

Portuguese, ... ... ... ... Nov. 28.

Bothwell Castle (A. Antwerp), ... L. ... Nov. 29.

Priam (A. ...), ... Liverpool, ... Nov. 16.

Heinrich, ... Cardiff, ... Nov. 19.

Glaucus (A. ...), ... Liverpool, ... Nov. 20.

Reporter, ... L'pool via Cardiff, ... Nov. 21.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hong Kong and China by Messrs. J. & H. T. TENNISON, and Messrs. DAVID CORBET & SON, Agents.

JOHN HOLD, KARBBEG & CO.

Hongkong, January, 1883.

## JUST RECEIVED.

### NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

### NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

Suitable for the Spring Season.

### NEW FELT HATS.

### NEW FELT HATS.

In Fashionable Shapes and Colours.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

French and English Makes.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### HONGKONG, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1883.

### ELLY & WALSHE

### HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

### THE Stability of Ships by Sir E. J. Reed.

### Munro's Electrical Pocket Book.

### Seaton's Marine Engineering.

### Thomson's Domestic Medicine.

### Spoon's Mechanic's Own Book.

### THE 144-VOLUME, Chief Manager.

### HONGKONG, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1883.

### NOTICE.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

### 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on their premises in Hong Kong, 10th Floor, on weeks days, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

### 2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct Security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

### 3.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$300 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,500 in any one year.

### 4.—Deposits may be made on behalf of relatives, Friends, &c., in addition to the Depositor's own account.

### 5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

### 6.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more may credit pay at their option to the account to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

### 7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Posts by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any values.

### 8.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their deposit account.

### 9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

### 10.—Governing costs of Posts, Registration, Letters, stamping Stamps or other Remittances, and generally correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, be forwarded by British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

### 11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal signature of the Depositor of his duly authorized Agent, and the production of his Pass Book are necessary.

### 12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings Bank are exempt from Stamp Duty.

### 13.—For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

### 14.—PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

### 15.—THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

### 16.—THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

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### 32.—THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

### 33.—THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.  
By Appointment to His Excellency the  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGISTS' SURGEONS,  
And  
AERATED WATER MAKERS.  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS RECEIVED  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 121

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—  
Communications on British matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

DEATH.—On the 27th ultimo, on board the Hospital ship *Manasseh*, Captain Doyle, of Port Glasgow, Scotland, in the Ordnance Store Department, aged 45 years. [53]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 4TH, 1886.

WHAT wholesale massacres, disgusting barbary, misrule from which anarchy has been begotten, and serious interference with the trade and good order of British Burma have failed to do, the reported Treaty between France and Burma bids fair to accomplish. The fear of the rise of foreign influence at the court of Mandalay seems at last to have aroused the British Government from their culpable apathy and indifference to the progress of affairs in Upper Burma. So long as King TEEBAW merely persecuted or poisoned his relatives off by the hundred, so long as he confined himself to the massacre of hundreds of innocent persons on suspicion of their being disaffected to himself, and so long as his tyranny only had the effect of felling British territory with thousands of indigent refugees, he had no cause to fear intervention from Calcutta. He could safely fly the British Indian Government, and be an insolent as he pleased. Indeed there seemed to this bloodthirsty and arrogant young tyrant no limit to which he could not go without inviting remonstrance from the Government of the Kaiser-i-Hind. The infamous massacre in the Gaol at Mandalay elicited no sign of action, and even the seizure of Bhamo by Chinese Shans, the climax of the disorders to which Upper Burma has so long been a prey, might also have failed to compel intervention from India. But a Treaty with France, and the establishment of a French Consulate in Mandalay! This would appear to have been the last straw; the patient British camel can endure no more. So at least it is rumoured, and the despatch of Admiral Sir W. Hayward's flagship *Euryalus* and the sloop *Dragon* to Rangoon would seem to bear out the report that the British Government has at last resolved to impose a check upon King TEEBAW. It has been stated in one paper that a British Resident will again be stationed at Mandalay, and the King will be taken under protection, but we hope that this course will not be adopted. It is all very well to govern by means of Residencies in states where the puppet monarch is well affected to Great Britain and the people are amenable, but it is a dangerous experiment in the case of a crafty and treacherous barbarian like King TEEBAW.

The fate of Sir Louis CAVANAH, the British Political Agent at Cabul, a few years ago ought to be a warning and a lesson to the British Government for the future. No Resident at Mandalay would be safe without the protection of a considerable military garrison, and any outrage committed upon him would render necessary further interference, involve us in a war, and ultimately compel annexation. In the case of Upper Burma, it will be the only wise policy to apply the most drastic remedy first, and then save effusion of blood, while avertting possible political entanglements.

King TEEBAW is a hopeless case; he can be converted neither into a pliable pup nor a genuine friend. He is utterly, unconsciously, in his treatment of his unhappy subjects, would resent all interference by a Resident, and be perpetually plotting against him. Nor is there any reason to hope that another scion of the House of Alomar would prove more tractable or reliable. A new broom—the Meingoon Prince, for instance—might sweep clean for a time, but no dependence could be placed upon his sincerity, and he might eventually develop into a more troublesome because more capable despot than TEEBAW. The British Government maintained a Residency at Mandalay until the death of Mr. Shaw in June, 1878, but we believe no successor to that gentleman was appointed, probably because it was found he was powerless to check the King's vicious秉性, and the British Government would not give the sanction to his proceeding so far as the presence of a Resident at his capital would appear to confer. If the Residency be revived, it will be in order to limit the power of the King, and this check would go all the way despite that he would never rest until he had succeeded in freeing himself from it. It is clear therefore that the best and cheapest course is to annex Upper Burma and incorporate it with the provinces now forming British Burma. The only opposition to be expected would be from King TEEBAW's officials and troops, and many of these might doubtless be disarmed by a proclamation setting forth that the mission of the invaders was to restore order and security in the country and to deliver the people from oppression. The Burmese people would wel-

come British rule with eager satisfaction, and the Shans and Kachin would cease to trouble the borders, as they are avowedly only in arms in order to overthrow the tyranny of the King. The political importance of the step recommended is too obvious to need comment. The difference to India of a prosperous and united Burma, and a divided country in part of which French influence might eventually preponderate, would be simply incalculable. It is to be hoped that Lord Dufferin fully appreciates the gravity of the crisis—for a crisis has been reached in the history of British relations with Burma—and is prepared to act with energy and decision. Left to act on his own judgment, there could be little doubt that the present able and sagacious Viceroy would adopt the course which prudence and foresight point out as the most effective method of dealing with the Burma question, but it is an open secret that even that high official is controlled by telegraph from Downing Street and has little discretion allowed him. It is just possible, however, that the terrible blunders that have marked the foreign policy of the Gladstone Administration, and the critical position to which they have brought them may induce the Premier to authorise vigorous measures being adopted in Burma. We shall await with interest the development of their policy.

Kidnapping children seems to be a regular trade among some classes of Chinese. The *N. C. Daily News* says that on the night of the 24th ult. the Shangha Municipal detectives arrested five Chinamen on a charge of kidnapping, the following being the circumstances:—It appears that these Chinamen had been acting as agents for the *Amoy* *Steamship Company*, and that they had been acting as agents for the *Amoy* by the *Steamship Company*. The steamer was detained owing to having to discharge 11,000 bags of rice, and the men in the meantime went on shore, leaving the children on board. Some of the native employees on board, seeing the children, and suspecting that something was wrong, gave information to the police, and the five men were arrested and taken to the police station. The *Amoy* had been acting as agent for the *Amoy* by the *Steamship Company*. 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## EXTRACT

A PANTOMIME REVERIE.  
By E. E. PELLEW.  
Little fan by wire suspended.  
Shimmering with electric light,  
When the brilliant scene is ended  
Dost thou fade into the night?  
When thy tiny wings are folded  
That in gossamer were spread,  
Into human eye now moulded,  
It thy starry garment shew?  
Does the transformation splendour  
Change into a dainty rood?  
Can the colour of light engender  
Such a fading candle's glow?

Once a week from treasury basket  
A little shower of silver rain  
Dropped into her mother's basket  
Brings a change of scene again.  
For transformed, the rusty into  
With a cheerful freight gleams,  
The eagle is no longer single,  
And the modest emperors reign.  
Ay! the smile that gilds her beauty  
In those mimic worlds above  
Is a ray of home and duty  
Kindled by the sun of love.  
Little humble broad-provider,  
Light of mother's poor, hard life,  
May no blessing be denied her  
In that pure and lovely strife!

And methinks that when appearing  
In our transformation scene,  
How voice will surely find a hearing,  
And her wings a denchess show.

Christmas Number of The Illustrated Sporting and  
 Dramatic News

## THE JEWS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

We paid our first visit to the Central Asian Jews, in Tashkent. At the synagogue in the Russian quarter, I presented my letter as an introduction, and asked whether they had any ancient manuscripts; but so far were they from having antiquities that everything appeared almost new. I had rarely before entered a synagogue so clean and gay. The walls had been newly whitewashed and ornated with native painting, and though there was no service going on, there were several men and boys reading. They manifested the utmost interest in my letter, but had nothing of ecclesiastical interest to show, whereupon I discovered that we had been brought to the new synagogues of the European Jews, most of whom had come to Turkistan as soldiers, and on their discharge had preferred to settle in Tashkent rather than go back to Russia. We drove therefore to Asiatic Tashkent to seek the meeting-place of the Asiatic Jews; and after going as far as the *streets*, or *calman*, could take us by reason of the narrowness and uneven paving of the streets, we took to our feet, and passing through narrow lanes and alleys came into a small yard. On one side was a miserable shed with a lean-to roof of poles, wretchedly covered, whilst under and all around sat a crowd of people. It was customary on Friday evening for the Jews to assemble in the synagogue, which in the service is compared to a bridegroom, to welcome the coming in of the Sabbath, beautifully figured as a bride, and on Sunday evening they gather to bid the Sabbath farewell. Whether on the present occasion it was this Sabbath, a service regular or something of a less formal character, I am not sure; but so surprised did they appear at our sudden visit, and above all, so curious to be speedily concluded, all crowded around. I was taken, with my interpreter, to an adjacent shop, where within still narrower limits under a straw roof, a number of grave and reverend elders were assembled, sitting on the ground and praying or reading and intoning. This struck me as a remarkable sight by reason of the magnificence and countenance of some of the old men. With their hair turbans of spotless white, and oriental flowing robes, they reminded me of the typical Israelites. The Jews of Central Asia, like the Suts, shave their heads, except that they leave a lock falling in a curl from each temple. This patch of hair is left uncut in obedience to the Levitical injunction. "Neither shall thou mar the corners of the beard," which by inference from the beard to the hair is fairly intelligible, though it is not so patent how they evade the other command, "They shall not make baldness upon their head," for this appears to be the very thing they do. They received my visit with evident pleasure; and both showed me their copy of the Talmud, ornamented with silver and precious stones, and permitted me to look into the cupboard containing their books. There having no synagogue, together with the poverty and ill-furnished condition of their place of prayer, was explained to a large extent by the fact that almost all the Jews in Tashkent are *sojourners* only, as also by the oppositions to which they were subject under the Khan of Khokand before the Russian occupation.

AN INTELLIGENT Jew came to our house to buy copies of the Old Testament. I took the opportunity to ask him concerning the Jews in Central Asia, who he said, were descended from Judah and Benjamin, the two tribes dispersed over Europe and Asia, whereas the ten tribes he thought were dwelling "beyond China." In Khokand he said there were from two to three hundred sojourners born on the spot, mostly merchants, dyers, manufacturers, druggists. I expressed surprise that they had no regular synagogue, but he explained that until the advent of the Russians, the Jews had less than a dozen, that they had no right to buy land, and were forbidden by the Khan to build a synagogue, that they were in fact under similar restrictions to those from which their brethren in Balkaria still suffered. They could not enter the city, mounted, were forbidden to wear a turban, and allowed only a black calico cap for the head, and a piece of string for a girdle; and though they were compelled to pay double taxes as compared with the natives, yet if a Jew was insulted, or even beaten by a Moschomedan, he could claim no redress. On reaching Samarkand, the ancient capital of Tamerlane, which until a few years ago was in the possession of the Emir of Balkaria, we found the Jews in large numbers and in a more flourishing condition. Nor had we been many hours there before we made the acquaintance of one of them. He was on the official staff of interpreters, and General Koroloff, the acting governor of the province, would have sent him with us for our guide about the town, only that we had arrived during the Feast of Tabernacles when work might not be done. The Jew therefore explained that he could not drive us with us even to Tamerlane's tomb, which was not far distant from the palace where we were staying, though his conscience was sufficiently elastic to allow of his walking us on the way how much more strict in keeping their law are the Asiatic than European Jews. He left us on our return from the famous tomb, and then went off to make arrangements with a fellow Israelite, one Raphael Moses Kalandoff, at whose house we might see how they kept the Feast of Tabernacles. On the afternoon of the same day we found in the court on garden of Moses a tent erected, out of which nothing might be seen for seven days. Here I presented the Lord Mayor's letter, and the introduction of a Moscow rabbi, received at once a welcome, and was invited to eat. The ancient law directed (Lev. xxiii. 39-44)

Neb. viii. 14-10) that the people should dwell in huts, which is interpreted to mean still that the roof, if not the sides, should be of branches, but these would not be easily obtained in sufficient quantity in Samarkand, and I am under the impression that those not even the roof was so formed. My host, however, had remembered the injunction of the law in providing at least "the fruit of good trees," if not "olive branches, and pine branches, and myrtle branches, and palm branches and willows of the brook." Perhaps these latter were represented by the date leafy decorations over our heads in the form of a large framework, something like a chandelier, fan which were hanging apples, quinces and saffron flowers, while on the carpeted floor were spread parched peas, pistachio nuts, grapes, peaches and apples, as well as mutton and corned beef and roasted apricot and plum kernels.

Once a week from treasury basket  
A little shower of silver rain  
Dropped into her mother's basket  
Brings a change of scene again.  
For transformed, the rusty into  
With a cheerful freight gleams,  
The eagle is no longer single,  
And the modest emperors reign.  
Ay! the smile that gilds her beauty  
In those mimic worlds above  
Is a ray of home and duty  
Kindled by the sun of love.  
Little humble broad-provider,  
Light of mother's poor, hard life,  
May no blessing be denied her  
In that pure and lovely strife!

And methinks that when appearing

In our transformation scene,

How voice will surely find a hearing,

And her wings a denchess show.

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